UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X Docket#

: 18-cv-05680-LDH-SJB ELLIOTT,

Plaintiff,

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -

: Brooklyn, New York

et al., : July 23, 2020 Defendants : 2:01 PM DONEGAN, et al.,

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR TELEPHONE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE SANKET J. BULSARA UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

P P E A R A N C E S:

<u>For the Plaintiff</u>: Nicholas Evan Lewis, Esq.

Nesenoff & Milternberg LLP

363 Seventh Avenue

5th Floor

New York, NY 10001

For the Defendant: Joshua Matz, Esq.

Roberta Ann Kaplan, Esq.

Kaplan Hecker & Fink LLP

350 Fifth Avenue

Suite 7110

New York, NY 10118

Transcription Service: Transcriptions Plus II, Inc.

61 Beatrice Avenue

West Islip, New York 11795

laferrara44@qmail.com

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound-recording, transcript produced by transcription service

```
2
                            Proceedings
 1
              THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is Judge
 2
   Bulsara.
              We're here for a status conference in 18-cv-
 3
   5680.
 4
 5
              Who do we have here for the plaintiff?
 6
              MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon, Judge Bulsara.
 7
              Nick Lewis for plaintiff, Stephen Elliott, and
 8
   good afternoon, counsel.
 9
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
              Who is here for the defendant?
10
11
              MR. MATZ: Your Honor, this is Joshua Matz for
12
   the defendants, and I'm joined by my colleague, Roberta
13
   Kaplan, from Kaplan Hecker & Fink, LLP.
14
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
15
              So we're here primarily to discuss the status
16
   of discovery on the narrow issue that has been identified
17
   by Judge DeArcy Hall's opinion, and I've received the
18
   parties letters. And it appears, at least from both
19
   letters, that the parties wished to first conduct some
20
   amount of document exchange, and then proceed to a
21
   deposition. Is that as opposed to, for instance, moving
22
   forward with the affidavit and deposition first? Is that
23
    fair?
24
              MR. LEWIS: For plaintiff, your Honor, yes,
   that is fair.
25
```

3 Proceedings 1 MR. MATZ: Yes, for the defendant as well, your 2 Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So I have -- you know, the typical practice would be for the plaintiff or the party 4 5 seeking documents to serve a document request for there 6 to be a response, and objections, and if following meet 7 and confer, there was no agreement about either 8 objections, or additional production, or other similar issues, the parties seeking documents could move to 9 10 compel. 11 And I gather also that the parties, you know, 12 within a certain amount of time, wished to do that, as 13 well. 14 MR. LEWIS: That's correct from plaintiff's 15 side, your Honor. 16 MR. MATZ: Yes. Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So -- and let me ask the 18 plaintiff's counsel this, is the document request and 19 interrogatories, the ones that you've provided in your 20 letter, those are the ones you plan on serving? 21 MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So now, I normally wouldn't 23 do this, but I don't want this process to take a long 24 period of time but, you know, obviously we haven't heard 25 the defendant's objections, but just some observations,

Proceedings

the document requests strike me as quite broad, and you would have to, if this came to a motion to compel, explain to me how the document requests would -- are any different than what you would serve if the issue in discovery were the entirety of the case, right?

We have a narrow issue on which discovery is to be conducted, and if I were to -- just reading your document requests, they seek all kinds of information about, for example, all contributors to content in the list, and a defamation claim has to be content statement of concerning a plaintiff. And so for example, it's not clear to me why information about all contributors to the list, or -- would be relevant in the case generally, but it's certainly not relevant to the narrow issue on whether immunity attaches for the specific, we'll call it, items in the list, or the spreadsheet that pertain to the plaintiff.

So I would urge you strongly to look at the scope of what you've sought, and seek to narrow to them to the issues because they strike me as exceedingly broad.

MR. LEWIS: Noted, your Honor. I would say as far as just that one particular issue about all contributors, it's my understanding, and now opposing counsel has committed to writing, the fact that Ms.

Proceedings

Donegan did, in fact, delete documents that could very well be relevant to the CDA issue, in particular, whether she -- the manner in which she encouraged the other users to post towards the spreadsheet, so of course --

THE COURT: Let me understand that argument.

The argument is that knowing how the -- Ms. Donegan interacted with other contributors, i.e., contributors who did not provide information related to the entry for Mr. Elliott, would help inform whether or not she in fact materially altered, for example, information related to Mr. Elliott's entry?

MR. LEWIS: Just the encouraging, whether or not she materially altered, if -- and again, I'm somewhat hamstrung because I don't have the (audio interference) but for example, if in her encouraging users of the spreadsheet, she were to say send a group email, instead of one-by-one emails to those who access the list, I would certainly suggest that the emails to not just the person or people who access Mr. Elliott's cells on the spreadsheet would be relevant.

And I also believe that because she deleted -Ms. Donegan deleted the emails, and her Google account,
as far as I understand, that there's likely going to be
the need for some third-party discovery to see if we
can't obtain the emails she was sending to everyone, or

6 Proceedings singular people in particular. This is what -- I 1 2 can't --3 THE COURT: Well, let's be clear, and maybe I misunderstand what you're saying. If there's an email 4 5 that was sent to say ten people, one of whom was the 6 person or two of whom were the persons who gave 7 information related to your client, that email -- we 8 could talk about redaction in a second, would appear to fall within the scope of the issue to be decided, but 9 10 it's not clear to me why -- because it's, in addition to 11 being an email to other people, it's also an email to 12 potentially the people who contributed to the entry in 13 question. 14 But it's not clear to me at all why emails to 15 people who -- that were not involved in the creation of 16 the content, or that's related to the entry at issue, 17 would be relevant at all, and certainly your document 18 request (audio interference) that information. 19 MR. LEWIS: Well, I guess, your Honor, I don't 20 know how I'd be able to differentiate which emails 21 specifically are -- I don't even know if Ms. Donegan 22 doesn't, in fact, know who posted to Mr. Elliott's cells, 23 I won't speak for Ms. Donegan's counsel, but if that is a 24 position that Ms. Donegan is taking, then I don't know 25 how we would -- how any of us would be able to

7 Proceedings 1 differentiate who exactly is the relevant person in the email. 2 3 THE COURT: So that only proves my limitation, it doesn't undercut it, right? If the position is, and 4 5 this is why I as wondering whether we wanted to have the affidavit submitted first, if the position is that she 6 7 doesn't remember who contributed, or doesn't know who 8 contributed to which entry, then knowing with whom she interacted is not going to help you in figuring out 9 10 whether the immunity applies, because there's no basis to 11 tie that particular email, or that particular 12 communication to the particular entry involving your 13 client. 14 And the question of immunity turns solely on 15 what she says she did, or what she says she didn't do. 16 MR. LEWIS: Well, I would disagree with that, 17 your Honor, because I think if there's no way of finding 18 that out, then we might have a spoliation issue. 19 THE COURT: Well, that's a different question. That's a different question than whether or not --20 MR. LEWIS: And that --21 22 THE COURT: -- well, you can make these 23 arguments in response to whatever objections there, but 24 it strikes me that there is little difference than in the 25 document requests that you've propounded, than what would

```
8
                            Proceedings
 1
   the document discovery, save for damages, in the entirety
 2
   of the case.
 3
              And so, I am not inclined to make this a full-
   blown discovery exercise into the entirety of the case,
 4
 5
   and you'll have to come up with more than spoliation to
 6
   suggest -- you know, logical inference, or other kind of
 7
   factual argument to say why information about entries
 8
   made by others, or information by entries concerning
   others -- people other than your client would be
 9
10
   pertinent or relevant to this immunity issue. Does --
11
              MR. LEWIS: May --
12
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
13
              MR. LEWIS: -- may I ask just the question,
14
   just so I'm clear, your Honor, is information regarding
15
   the actual deletion of whether emails or other documents,
16
   are those -- would you deem those requests to be relevant
17
    for the CDA examination?
18
              THE COURT: Let me make sure I understand
19
   before I -- meaning, information about, for example,
   whether emails that we were just talking about, right,
20
21
   let's say they were --
22
              MR. LEWIS: Yes.
23
              THE COURT: -- concerning your client's entry,
24
   or the entry concerning your client, whether those emails
25
   were deleted or not.
```

9 Proceedings MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. I can see an argument for 3 why there would be -- appropriate to understand because it goes to the nature of the communications, but -- so 4 5 I'm not going to -- you know, as to whether we are 6 deciding spoliation --7 MR. LEWIS: I understand we're not there yet. 8 THE COURT: -- and whatever consequences may 9 accrue to that, that I think is well beyond, but I can, 10 you know -- because it goes to the practices of what may 11 have been done with respect to information that's 12 pertinent to the ultimate immunity question --13 MR. LEWIS: Sure. 14 THE COURT: -- I think that would be fair to 15 inquire about. But so, let me hear from the defendants 16 on any of these points, to make sure I have not 17 misunderstood any of the predicate dynamics, as well as 18 the scope of the immunity question. 19 MR. MATZ: Thank you, your Honor. We 20 appreciate that. The colloquy that you just engaged in 21 with Mr. Lewis will be familiar to him because it's 22 almost verbatim, the colloquy that I engaged in with him 23 about two weeks ago, when I pointed out that the judge's 24 order did not -- Judge DeArcy Hall's order did not 25 contemplate comprehensive, unilateral discovery against

Proceedings

Ms. Donegan, but that it instead contemplated narrow discovery, limited solely to the four very specific factual questions that relate to the issue of CDA immunity, and obviously the document requests described in Mr. Lewis' letter, come nowhere close to adhering to those boundaries.

Most notably, they're not limited in time in any way for example, to the period of October 10th to 12, which is when the underlying events, in fact, occurred.

And your Honor raised two other points that I would briefly address.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, on that point, let me just make sure I understand that last point. October 10th through 12th is the period of time when the Google spreadsheet was online, and people could make changes, contributions, alterations, whatever, obviously the characterization is something to be decided, but that's what you mean by the October 10 through 12 period?

MR. MATZ: Yes, and I was actually being generous. It was only online for twelve hours on October 11th of 2017, but I was seeking to -- I was referring generally to the period of time in which any of the underlying communications that Mr. Lewis is talking about, and that I believe Judge DeArcy Hall's order concerns, any of those would, in fact, have occurred

Proceedings

within that period.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I just want to make sure of one point though, and if I have misunderstood the immunity, please let me know. I mean, isn't it possible that if someone has information that they received on days prior, they put the spreadsheet up, and they populate the information they received say on October 1st, into the spreadsheet, that that goes to -- knowing what happened on October 1st, goes to the immunity question, even though it's not the period in which that spreadsheet was live, right, unless -- and obviously, there has to be some reasonable bound to that, but you know, I think it would -- unless there's some evidence, right, that when the spreadsheet, for example, was put online, there was nothing in it.

But if the point is -- and obviously we're talking about the entries of, or concerning Mr. Elliott, don't we need to know when that information was received, as it were?

Now it may be that your client didn't "receive" information in the sense of getting it beforehand, and you may know that or not know that, but do you understand the point?

MR. MATZ: I completely understand the point, and your Honor is of course correct, the information she

Proceedings

received earlier in time than the posting of the spreadsheet on the internet could bear on the CDA immunity issue, which as Judge DeArcy Hall defined it, relates specifically to the Elliott entries on the list.

And I agree with you also that you would want a reasonable period of time for any such search, if one were to go looking for such documents.

I was highlighting in some respects, the fact that Mr. Lewis' position extended to the present, and would cover every communication that Ms. Donegan had, that in any way relates to anything having to do with the list, or anyone on the list, or anyone who maybe glanced at it, you know, out of the side of their eye, both the period in which the list was active through the present.

I was merely noting the lack of a temporal limitation, as well as the fact that the requests on their face cover many items that lack relevance to the specific question that Judge DeArcy Hall identified. And (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: Let me just --

MR. MATZ: Sorry.

THE COURT: Oh, sorry. Let me just pause on the time frame question because if we can hammer that out now, it's better we do that as opposed to waiting to solve, you know, issues that -- so we can move through

Proceedings

this discovery promptly, and I'll hear from the plaintiff on this.

Why is it, you know, pertinent to the immunity question, communications that are years after the fact?

Now I recognize this may be a standard request, right, and it may be simply a function of that, but we are talking about creation of information in 2017, if I have the year correct, and we're talking about, you know, if we think about publication as it relates to a defamation claim, the publication occurred in that period of time, and obviously some — there might be communications shortly thereafter, which bear upon how the information was obtained or however, I know the plaintiff will disagree about that means exactly but are you prepared to limit the time frame?

MR. LEWIS: Well, your Honor, I think there are some requests, or some potential documents that it would be limiting the time frame could exclude, for example, Ms. Donegan discussing what she did, and the conduct she did surrounding the list, which we know she, at a minimum, wrote an article in which she described the conduct she did in and around the list that could be relevant, so beyond just communications, we have a writer who has written about specifically what she did, and they're -- so for example, if there was an essay what she

Proceedings

did in the lead up to the list being published, even in the days leading up to it, if she was encouraging people through her personal communications, whether speaking, texting, social media messaging, emails, her statements, her own statements about the conduct she undertook would be relevant right up till today.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure that that's right, but let's think about this in a slightly different way, right? This is an affirmative defense. The burden of production and persuasion is from the defendant, right? Is that the defendant's position?

MR. MATZ: Yes.

THE COURT: So is your client willing to come forward with the affidavit first?

MR. MATZ: Yes, your Honor. She would be willing to come forward with the affidavit first.

THE COURT: Because I do think some of these issues can be foreclosed quite quickly because you are the one putting forth the defense, and obviously the plaintiff is entitled to attempt to defeat the defense, but some of this is informed by, I think, what exactly is being asserted in asserting the defense, and it may obviate some of these, and I don't want to call them speculative, but where we don't know exactly what -- for example, if the affidavit were to say, let's -- just to

Proceedings

be clear, right, in no communication after say January 1, 2018, did Ms. Donegan communicate with any third-party about the information related to, or concerning Mr. Elliott, you know, going down a long expiration about, and having her turn over all of the essays, writings, drafts, et cetera, seems to me less likely to contain pertinent information, and it maybe wholly

So if you're willing to do that, I think it may at least obviate some of these, I would hope, some of these document issues.

disproportionate under Rule 26.

MR. MATZ: Yes, your Honor, we understand, you know, and just to clarify one minor point in what your Honor just said, you know, it would be true, I expect, that Ms. Donegan would testify that she has not communicated with anybody about the provenance of the entries on the list concerning Mr. Elliott because as you will find when she gives her affidavit, she did not fabricate it, and does not know who did.

Certainly after Mr. Elliott sued her, it is conceivable that there are communications she has received from others, who have opinions as to the underlying truth of the allegations, or who have opinions about Mr. Elliott's decision to sue her for it, but neither of those things, it's my understanding, would be

Proceedings

relevant to the narrow fact question of what happened on and before October 11th with respect to the Elliott entries.

And so fr that reason, she absolutely could, and would in her affidavit, address the issues respecting CDA immunity, and could make representations that she has not communication subsequently about the provenance of the Elliott entries, or how they specifically encouraged anyone to defame Mr. Elliott.

But obvious -- I just wanted to flag that one minor point, that there may be other people who have communicated with her about Mr. Elliott who very publicly sued her, but that they wouldn't relate to the CDA issue.

THE COURT: I agree, and this is why I thought some of the requests were overbroad. So just to take -- and again, when I was speaking earlier about representations, I was obviously talking about hypothetically.

You know, I don't know what the underlying facts are but hypothetically, there is a-- you know, if there were communications about -- with third parties about Mr. -- about the entries concerning Mr. Elliott, and those communications came to your client, those -- if we were doing discovery about the entire case, okay, those communications would be within the heartland of a

17 Proceedings relevant proportion of the discovery request. 1 2 If however, in this context, however, the 3 communications are only relevant proportional, if for instance, the substance of that email went to whether she 4 5 changed the substance of information she received about 6 Mr. Elliott, or whether she just inputted it, or -- et 7 cetera. In other words, the process by which the 8 9 information was contained in the October spreadsheet. Ι 10 hope that makes sense to both parties. 11 MR. MATZ: It makes sense to the defense, your 12 Honor. 13 MR. LEWIS: Well, I missed the -- it did not 14 make sense to me, your Honor, only because I think I 15 might have missed a portion of --16 THE COURT: Sure. For instance, as to the 17 question of -- just to differentiate discovery that's 18 appropriate for the narrow issue here, and discovery 19 that's appropriate case-wide, okay, let's say after 20 October of 2017, a third-party email Ms. Donegan, right 21 -- I may be mispronouncing everyone's name, so I 22 apologize, emailed Ms. Donegan, and inquired about the 23 entries relating to Mr. Elliott, okay? 24 If this case were full-on discovery about the 25 entries related to Mr. Elliott, that email and requests

```
18
                            Proceedings
 1
   for it would be in the heartland of discovery, and you
 2
   would be entitled to it, it would be relevant, it would
 3
   proportional.
              In this context, that email would only be
 4
 5
   relevant, proportional, and be required to be produced if
 6
   it dealt with the immunity issues. I.e., if it dealt
 7
   with how she got the information, how she might have
   dealt with the information with respect to October 2017.
 8
 9
              For instance, if somebody emailed her and said
10
   do you think this is true, okay --
11
              MR. LEWIS:
                          Uh-hum.
12
              THE COURT: -- that's not a producible email in
13
   this context.
14
              MR. LEWIS: What the --
15
              THE COURT: If the email on the other hand
16
   said --
17
              MR. LEWIS: I'm sorry to interrupt you.
18
              THE COURT: Yeah. No, no, okay, just to clear
19
   up the example -- and don't worry, it's an audio, people
20
    interrupt all the time, it's okay, what's not -- what is
21
   producible would be the -- well, when you got the
22
   information about Mr. Elliott, what did you do with it,
23
   and how did it end up on the spreadsheet.
24
              MR. LEWIS: Okay.
25
              THE COURT: That's a -- right? The two are
```

```
19
                            Proceedings
 1
   different. The first would be if we're doing discovery
 2
   about the whole case. The second relates to immunity.
 3
              MR. LEWIS: I understand.
              THE COURT: And so how long to produce the
 4
 5
   affidavit?
 6
              MR. MATZ: Your Honor, we would propose two or
 7
   three weeks.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay. So if we said three weeks
 9
   for the affidavit, and then the parties to exchange
10
   document requests and interrogatories two weeks after
11
   that, is that sufficient time?
12
              MR. MATZ: Yes, your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: And so --
14
              MR. LEWIS: I'm just looking at my calendar,
15
   your Honor. Your Honor, if I might, just only because I
16
   have a commitment that I'm out the 24th to the 28th of
17
   August, if I could have just a few extra days, that would
18
   be great.
19
              THE COURT: Is three weeks --
20
              MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir.
21
              THE COURT: -- three weeks sufficient? Okay.
22
              MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Now, you know, there's nothing
23
24
   preventing the defendant from serving a document request
25
   or interrogatory here, right, but it obviously -- it's
```

20 Proceedings 1 subject to the same burden proportionality, relevance 2 limitation, what's good for the goose is good for the 3 gander, and I don't know if the defendants intend to serve document requests but is that time frame sufficient 4 5 on your end, if we did it simultaneously? 6 MR. MATZ: It is, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. And then can we have -- can 8 I set the production of documents and, as well as 9 responses to these requests and interrogatories for 10 thirty days afterwards? In other words, so three weeks 11 to produce the affidavit, there weeks to do -- make the 12 document requests and demands -- I mean, excuse me, 13 document requests and interrogatories in a month to 14 respondent, provide the documents? 15 MR. MATZ: Your Honor, we believe that is 16 sufficient time. I would just note that unless Mr. Lewis 17 is able to formulate his requests in a manner consistent 18 with your Honor's guidance today, a slightly longer 19 period may allow an opportunity for the parties to seek 20 to negotiate and resolve any differences of opinion about 21 the appropriate scope of relevancy and proportionality, 22 but we can easily do thirty days, and if that's the 23 Court's preference, we will of course make it happen. 24 THE COURT: Well, okay, it's -- I'll do the

following. I set it at thirty days. If the parties need

25

Proceedings

more time, we can deal with the request. I will point out for both sides, right, the 2015 rule amendments to the document requests will contemplate that the -- if a party is withholding documents on the basis of an objection, they're required to say so, which look, many lawyers don't pay attention to this, which is generally irksome to me, but it has a practical consequence in this context which is, I think when -- I think, at least, the defendant has some sense of what documents there are in their client's possession, you know, it may be that one side or the other's document requests are overbroad, and beyond the scope, et cetera.

If, however, there are no documents that are being withheld on the basis of that objection, you can simply state the objection and say there are no documents being withheld because there are none, based on a reasonable search or whatever, and so I would encourage you to do that, and that way this -- you know, perhaps we're not fighting over theoretical objections. I hope that makes sense.

MS. KAPLAN: Your Honor, this is Ms. Kaplan. We understand all that. It makes total sense. One idea, I just kind of have that may facilitate things, is as probably you gleaned from our request for an extension, which we appreciate in our letter, we have now been

22 Proceedings 1 through, you know, her hard drives, and all that, and 2 have a sense -- a good sense of what's there, and one 3 thing we could certainly do within 30 days, or maybe earlier, is produce the documents that we think would be 4 5 relevant to the CFA issue. 6 THE COURT: Well, I was going to suggest that 7 anyway --8 MS. KAPLAN: Yeah. 9 THE COURT: -- irrespective of these document 10 requests, because you had made that offer, I was going to 11 suggest that that happen, if only to narrow what might be asked for in addition. 12 13 MS. KAPLAN: We'd be happy to do that, your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: Okay. So that raises the question 16 of the redaction of information of -- sorry, let me be 17 more precise -- the redaction of personally identifiable 18 information in those documents. Does the plaintiff have 19 objection to that? MR. LEWIS: Well, honestly, your Honor, if it 20 21 was more -- as I -- Mr. Matz and I had a couple of 22 conversations that he alluded to. There's redactions for 23 a completely unrelated person sharing a horrific 24 experience they went through that has nothing to do with 25 the list, we certainly have no objection to that person's

23 Proceedings 1 identifying information being redacted. The only point 2 of redaction that I think we would derail would be if 3 there's someone specifically that we might need to get third-party discovery from regarding the CDA issue, 4 5 particularly you know if someone's emailing about my 6 client, for example, those are the redactions that we 7 would not consent to, though we did note that we would 8 certainly be happy to sign any confidential -confidentiality order -- sorry, your Honor, it's been a 9 long week. 11 THE COURT: That's okay. 12 MR. LEWIS: -- confidentiality order that your 13 Honor or if your Honor preferred, that the parties could come to an agreement of an extremely extrinsic 15 confidentiality order, we'd certainly be happy to do 16 that. 17 THE COURT: Well, okay, so let me say this, I 18 thought this -- the issue I am about to raise next was 19 sort of -- I thought was going to come up at one point or 20 another, this is how we'll start at least on the 21 redaction. I'll permit the defendants to redact information. 22 23 If you look at the content of the email or 24 whatever, and you want to challenge the redaction, the 25 parties can meet and confer, and then I'm not going to

10

14

Proceedings

suggest a privilege log at this point because I assume it will just say personally identifying information, and it will be the same objections for every person, but -- so I'm not going to require that but if there's a particular redaction that you think is inappropriate, the parties can meet and confer, and then if it needs to be raised to me, it can be raised to me.

MR. LEWIS: Okay.

THE COURT: So we'll deal with it that way, in the first instance, but as to this third-party discovery, and frankly, you know, the parties will have to give me some guidance on this, it is not clear to met at all, okay, how much the third-parties actions bear upon a defendant's ability to invoke the immunity.

In other words, if the question is what did Ms. Donegan do, okay, it's not clear to me that the third-party who gave the information is pertinent to this, if you know what the information is that was provided.

In other words, if there's no information provided, for example, other than, you know, a few words or et cetera, and that can be identified, then I don't know what the third-party has to do with the ability of the defendant to invoke the immunity because the question for the immunity is what did he or she do, in this case she, what did she do with that information that was

Proceedings

provided.

I don't know the answer to this question, and it's both legal and factual, and I'm not even sure how much it's a theoretical or an actual question here, because there have been -- and I may have misconstrued some of the prior history, so I apologize for that, there may be some -- there be on the defendant's part, some positions that have been staked out as to whether she recalls from whom information was received, or ever knew, in any event, which makes the immunity question really about what she did, and perhaps what she did in a general way, and how it -- so I'll hear first from the defendant and then the plaintiff but the reference to the third-party discovery, I am not sure, you know, why that's relevant.

MR. MATZ: Your Honor, I think part of what's going on here is that third-party is being used in two different senses. In our letter, when we acknowledged that Mr. Lewis might wish to undertake third-party discovery, what we had in mind, based on our conversations with him, and as indicated --

THE COURT: Well, Google, Snapchat, and other social media, not the person who was the victim here, or the putative victims.

MR. MATZ: Yes, exactly. It is emphatically

26 Proceedings 1 our position that we see no need to involve other 2 individual third-parties, and to retraumatize them in the 3 context of this litigation, if they did communication with Ms. Donegan about what, for them, may have been one 4 5 of the most sensitive, and painful experiences in their 6 lives. 7 We see no need for that, where the only 8 question is, what Ms. Donegan did. It's about her 9 It's not about her mental state, and it's not conduct. 10 about what anybody else did. It's just about what Ms. 11 Donegan did, and so for that reason --THE COURT: But I --12 13 MR. MATZ: -- we would separate out --14 THE COURT: -- would you --15 MR. MATZ: -- the two forums of third-party 16 discovery. 17 THE COURT: Understood. Would you agree, 18 however, it's both how -- you know, it's her conduct 19 about content in her possession, right? In other words, 20 you have to know the -- the actions that are being 21 described, it's about what is the -- they make sense in 22 the context of that she's taking those actions with 23 respect to something. It doesn't matter, I think, and 24 I'll hear from the plaintiff, what the third-party's 25 intent was, what the third-party's message was, even if

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Proceedings

27

the third-party asked Ms. Donegan to do certain things with the information she provided hypothetically, if she didn't do them, it's irrelevant to the immunity, right? So you don't need to know the communications surrounding the content, but you need to know perhaps what the basic content was.

MR. MATZ: Yes, your Honor. And if I could just propose something, I think the challenge as your Honor has raised several times, is in the abstract, it can be more challenging to think through the various hypotheticals. It may be a lot more productive for the parties to engage in the party discovery, and to then assess in the context of very specific documents, if Mr. Lewis concludes that on the basis of a specific document, he thinks it appropriate to serve a third-party subpoena on an individual, it might be a lot easier to work through the questions that would be presented by that, in a more particularized factual setting, than in a more hypothetical posture, because I would suspect that any analysis of that kind, if Mr. Lewis even comes to think that such discovery was necessary, would very much depend on exactly what the communication is, and when it's from, and the extent to which there's any reason to believe subpoenaing a person involved in that communication is relevant, and necessary, and proportionate, and all that.

28 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask plaintiff's 2 counsel, I think the proposal is as follows. 3 respect to individual, third-party discovery towards individuals, we're basically going to punt for now. 4 5 other words, the defendants will produce the documents in 6 their possession with redactions. If you believe a 7 redaction needs to be challenged, then work it out, if 8 you can't work it out, I'll decide it, and if on the basis of any information you receive, either of that 9 10 tranche of documents, or in response to the document 11 requests or interrogatories, you believe it's appropriate 12 to subpoena a third-party individual, we could cross the bridge about whether the defendants would agree or object 13 14 at that point. Are you okay with that? 15 MR. LEWIS: With punting? Yes, your Honor, if 16 we want to punt. The personal communications are --17 yeah, we can deal with that --18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 MR. LEWIS: -- later, but I do believe in Judge 20 DeArcy Hall's decision, we -- the personal communications 21 were noted to be something would be relevant but we could 22 certainly deal with that when we get to that bridge. 23 MR. MATZ: Well, your Honor, may I --24 THE COURT: I think (indiscernible) refer to --25 go ahead.

Proceedings

MR. MATZ: Sorry. I was going to ask if I could raise two very closely related points, but I don't mean to take us off topic.

THE COURT: Well, let me just say this, I'm not sure -- and let me just close this out. I'm not sure what you mean by personal communications. If you're talking about subpoenaing the third-party for the communications sent to Ms. Donegan, or someone else about the -- again, entry over concerning Mr. Elliott, I think that too would be whether it's a deposition, which is what I assume someone was talking about when they said individual third-party deposition or documents, we'll put that off.

I will say again, even a subpoena to a thirdparty, you have to -- you know, the fact that their
personal communications are pertinent, I think (audio
interference) discuss all of issues then.

 $\label{eq:And then I assume that the -- whoever has a } \\ \mbox{phone on, please mute --}$

MR. LEWIS: Yes, I'm sorry, your Honor. I'm trying to do that right now.

THE COURT: Yes, it's okay. If -- sorry, on the third-party subpoenas to Google, et cetera, it sounds like the parties are going to work cooperatively on that. I'm not going to set a schedule for that, other than the

Proceedings

sort of closing period for all of this discovery. Am I wrong about that, that the parties are -- with respect to that kind of third-party discovery, the parties are working it out?

MR. MATZ: You're not wrong about that, your Honor. I would just identify that as in the original Google subpoena, which provided unmasking protections, it will be our position again here, and hopefully Mr. Lewis will agree again, as he did earlier, that affording again, third parties who may be affected by the documents that would be produced in response to any such subpoena, that it would be important to afford them the unmasking protections that he previously agreed to, and that your Honor acknowledged, and adopted in entering the order, governing the Google subpoena. And so our position as to that would just be that we should follow the path we've already walked down together.

THE COURT: Okay, so I'll let the parties work out that, if you can't agree, I'll obviously decide it.

Okay. Raise the two issues that you wish to, that were related.

MR. MATZ: Well, your Honor anticipated one of them, which was that issue, so there's just the other one left, which was about interrogatory responses, and confirming that -- and again, this is maybe putting the

Proceedings

cart before the hypothetical horse, or whatever the right way to phrase it would be but making sure that the redaction principals that we agree on would also apply to interrogatory responses.

I'm not sure the plaintiffs agree with the redaction principles. If you're talking about I'm permitting you to redact in the first instance, the -- and then if they want to challenge they can, yes, that applies to both documents and interrogatories, and frankly, if it comes to it, portions of the deposition transcript.

MR. MATZ: Thank you, your Honor. That all sounds right, and those are the principles that we understand. We will redact in the first instance, that they can come to you, and challenge it, and that you would then resolve it, potentially with notice, and an opportunity for the affected individuals to be heard.

THE COURT: Right, and just to clarify that slightly, I would hope that the parties meet and confer about the redaction before coming to the Court because maybe you can work it out, maybe you can provide a basis that satisfies or, you know, some other accommodation can be worked out.

If I set the close of all of this discovery which admittedly also includes a deposition, is as

```
32
                            Proceedings
 1
   October -- excuse me, I'm sorry -- October 30th, is that
 2
   too aggressive?
 3
              MR. LEWIS: I believe so, your Honor.
              MR. MATZ: Obviously, the defense will
 4
 5
   accommodate any deadlines, especially if it's on the
 6
   understanding that the parties can jointly move for an
 7
   extension if one proves to be necessary.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay. No criticism to lawyers, you
   know, but as one who, you know, the New York State Bar
 9
10
   considers me retired from the practice of law, if you
11
   didn't know judges were considered retired from the
12
   practice of law, the work fills the space typically, so
13
    I'm going to set October 30th. If we need to extend it,
14
    I'm happy to either for COVID-related reasons or for
15
    frankly, substantive reasons.
16
              Is there --
17
              MR. LEWIS: Thank you, your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: What's plaintiff's position on the
19
    length of a deposition?
20
              MR. LEWIS: Of --
21
              THE COURT: How about this? I realize it's a
22
   little bit of a premature question, maybe you should get
23
   the affidavit. You've seen the defendant's proposal on
24
   the time line, I think, right? You've seen -- sorry, the
25
   length of the deposition, and if both sides can't work
```

```
33
                            Proceedings
   that out, then I'll decide that.
1
 2
              MR. MATZ: Sounds good, your Honor.
 3
              MR. LEWIS: Thank you, your Honor. And can I
   assume that your Honor would agree that a virtual or a
 4
 5
   remote deposition is appropriate under the current
 6
    circumstances?
 7
              THE COURT: Yes. If -- I would hope the
 8
   parties would agree to that.
 9
              MR. LEWIS: Yes, sir.
10
              THE COURT: And if they didn't, I would
11
   strongly encourage it, and if necessary, require it, but
12
    I'm -- you know, but --
13
              MR. LEWIS: (Indiscernible).
14
              THE COURT: -- we can obviously -- and if you
15
   need help on working out the procedures, I'm happy to
16
   work those things out with the parties.
17
              On plaintiff's side, is there anything else we
18
   wish to discuss?
19
              MR. LEWIS: No, your Honor, I think -- well, I
20
   believe the remaining things would fall under the cross
21
   the bridge when we come to it, as far as communications,
22
   and perhaps other issues, as far as obtaining other
23
   communications, and it seems like, at least some would
24
   not be in Ms. Donegan's possession --
25
              THE COURT: Okay.
```

34 Proceedings 1 MR. LEWIS: -- based on her practices 2 (indiscernible). 3 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on defendant's 4 side? 5 MR. MATZ: No, your Honor. Thank you for 6 taking the time to hold this conference with us. 7 THE COURT: Okay, one last thing, just so the 8 parties are under a misapprehension, I do anticipate this Google or other kind of internet service providers, or 9 10 other social media platform, that third-party discovery 11 to occur within this schedule. In other words, we wouldn't be doing it afterwards. Obviously, if we need 12 to extend it because of that, we would do that but I do 13 14 -- you know, I would expect the parties to move forward 15 with their conversations, and that third-party work, you 16 know, as soon as possible. 17 MR. MATZ: Yes, your Honor. 18 MR. LEWIS: If might just note one thing, your 19 Honor, because I was thinking this when we cross the bridge, but I do believe they're -- and we'll wait to see 20 21 what Ms. Donegan provides, but that there could be a 22 situation where obtaining communications from an 23 individual third-party could come into play. That's 24 where I thought the 10/30 date -- if there's going to be 25 motion practice surrounding that, would seem to be --

35 Proceedings 1 that would be the thought in my mind, as to why it might 2 take some time if there are, for example, emails from Ms. 3 Donegan of encouragement that were sent to a third-party, that would seem to be irrelevant for Mr. Elliot, so 4 5 that's the -- I think that was beyond just if there is, 6 you know, ISPs and google subpoenas, those were the 7 third-party discovery tools that I thought could very 8 well come into play, considering Ms. Donegan has deleted at least a portion of these types of relevant documents. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. Well, all I will say about 11 that, at this point is, I think you should, you know -obviously before 10/30, you should tee-up the issue with 12 13 me --14 MR. LEWIS: Yes, Judge. 15 THE COURT: -- if the issue needs to be teed-16 up. Obviously if I need to extend the schedule, I would, 17 you know, and we'll cross the bridge another --18 MR. LEWIS: Whatever metaphor we have. 19 THE COURT: -- yeah, but -- yeah, exactly, and 20 you know, on the encouragement, I'll just point out, you 21 know, bottom of page 23, top of 24, Judge DeArcy Hall 22 appears to limit the encouragement of things that would pertain to the twelve-hour juncture. We can debate that 23 24 in the context of what comes up but I just bookmark that

for our future conversations.

25

```
36
                              Proceedings
              Okay. I wish all of you and your families good
 1
 2
    health. Take care.
 3
               MR. MATZ: Thank you, your Honor.
               MR. LEWIS: Thank you.
 4
 5
                     (Matter Concluded)
                          -000-
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

CERTIFICATE

I, LINDA FERRARA, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic sound-recording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this ${\bf 24th}$ day of ${\bf July}$, 2020.

*I i*nda Ferrara

AAERT CET 656

Transcriptions Plus II, Inc.